

"It's an insignificant question. You can waste your life on it. You just need to take what you can from your past and move on. A lot of the things I learned when I was walking are helpful to me now. I used to be in speech and drama. That helped me learn to write a heck of a speech."

Although Hogancamp is alert and making jokes, she realizes she has a long road of recovery ahead of her. "I'm a lot more recovered upstairs than my body is," she said. "My whole body is one big bruise."

Among her more serious injuries are a few cracked ribs and a compound fractured wrist. But because it's her left wrist, Hogancamp made light of that. "It's not my major make-up hand anyway," she said.

Hogancamp is optimistic that the wrist injury will not prevent her from using an adaptive device to write on her computer.

And she believes her injuries could even result in some benefits. "It banged up my legs pretty good, so much so that I may end up sitting straighter. It banged me around so much, I may end up with better posture. Isn't that ironic?"

Hogancamp said she remained conscious as the van tumbled out of control Tuesday night. "Bright lights, going round and round and wondering, 'When is this going to end?' I've never done drugs, but that's got to be close to what a drug experience would be."

When the van finally came to rest, Hogancamp found herself face down in the mud with her body twisted. She could see that her left wrist was severely mangled, but, being paralyzed, had no idea what her other injuries might be.

Still, she said, her faith helped her to remain calm. "I knew if God had brought me that far, it wasn't going to be the end."●

TRIBUTE TO ALEX MANOOGIAN

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, this Friday, March 3, 1995, the Armenian General Benevolent Union of Detroit is holding a tribute banquet honoring Mr. Alex Manoogian. Mr. Manoogian is one of the most inspiring people I have ever met. This Friday evening at St. John's Armenian Church in Southfield, MI, the Republic of Armenia will award him the National Hero of Armenia Award and an honorary doctorate degree from Yerevan State University.

As an appropriate tribute to Mr. Manoogian's stature, the president of the Armenian Parliament, His Excellency Babken Ararktsian will be the keynote speaker.

Alex Manoogian's life is an affirmation of the American dream. And yet the key to understanding the meaning of his vast worldly success is to know of the love, fidelity, and loyalty that Alex Manoogian has held in his heart for his family, his people, and his community.

He was born in Asia Minor in 1901, and came to America in 1920. Settling in Detroit in 1924, he founded his own company in 1928 which has grown into the multinational Masco Corp.

He was married to Marie Tatian in 1931. In over 60 years of marriage they were blessed with two loving children and six adoring grandchildren. To understand the depth of his love of family and his embrace of the Armenian community is to understand the magnanimous actions of his remarkable life.

His involvement and generosity have created or expanded hospitals, museums, libraries, universities, schools, and other important institutions throughout the world. Close to home, it is his former residence, donated to the city of Detroit, that is the official residence for the mayor of Detroit.

Mr. President, the positive impact of his life cannot be overestimated, and his legacy will live forever through the countless people around the world that have been changed by, and benefited from, the vast array of cultural, educational, humanitarian, and charitable institutions that have thrived as the result of his efforts.

His awards and honors have been many, and his international renown is well-deserved. His life has been a tribute to all that is possible and good in this great country, his adopted home. And the loyalty for and love of his heritage have been the guiding light and beneficiary of his remarkable life. It is an honor to know him, and an honor for me to pay tribute to him.●

AMERICAN HEART MONTH

● Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I stand in support of February, American Heart Month. February 1995 marks the 32d annual American Heart Month. To convey the importance that all Americans participate in the battle against cardiovascular diseases, including heart attack and stroke, in 1963 the U.S. Congress passed a joint resolution requesting that the President proclaim each February as American Heart Month. But the battle has not been won, cardiovascular diseases remain America's No. 1 killer and a major cause of disability.

During American Heart Month, the American Heart Association and its more than 3.7 million volunteers canvass neighborhoods nationwide distributing educational materials and soliciting public support for the AHA mission, the reduction of disability and death from cardiovascular diseases, including heart attack and stroke. The American Heart Month theme this year is "Life. It's What We're Fighting For," highlighting the value of biomedical research and its significance in daily life for many Americans. AHA-sponsored activities and information during this American Heart Month focus on the importance of current medical research projects in the fight against cardiovascular diseases and outline some medical miracles responsible for longer and healthier lives of millions of Americans. Through these educational efforts, the AHA hopes to enhance public support and knowledge about the critical nature of biomedical research in the battle against cardiovascular diseases.

Since 1949, the American Heart Association has invested about \$1.3 billion in medical research and hopes to reach the \$2 billion mark by the year 2000. The AHA reports that it will contrib-

ute about \$94 million in support of almost 2,900 medical research projects across this country in 1995.

American Heart Association-supported research has produced some significant results, such as CPR, life-extending drugs, bypass surgery, pacemakers and other surgical techniques to repair heart defects. In addition, four physicians who received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine had been supported, at one time, by the AHA, including Dr. Edwin G. Krebs of the University of Washington in Seattle. Doctor Krebs and Dr. Edmond H. Fischer, also of the University of Washington in Seattle, both were awarded the 1991 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for their discovery of how proteins in the body are switched on to perform functions within cells.

I can personally attest to the benefit of medical research. According to the American Heart Association, each year 1.5 million Americans suffer a heart attack—that is approximately 1 heart attack every 20 seconds. As my colleagues know, unfortunately, last November, I suffered a heart attack. But, thanks to medical research, I am living a healthy, productive life.

As a recent beneficiary of medical research, I welcome this opportunity to salute the American Heart Association for their research support and public and professional education and community service programs to advance the battle against heart attack and stroke. I am particularly proud of the contribution of the American Heart Association Washington affiliate. The AHA Washington affiliate in 1994-1995 will support about \$797,332 on research being conducted at the following research facilities in Washington: University of Washington, Washington State University, Children's Hospital in Seattle, VA Medical Center, and the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center.

However, I am still concerned about the federal commitment to the battle against cardiovascular diseases, including heart attack and stroke. The American Heart Association estimates that about 1 in 4 Americans suffers from cardiovascular diseases that will cost this Nation approximately \$138 billion in medical expenses and lost productivity in 1995. But, the fiscal year 1993 National Institutes of Health budget for research on heart disease and stroke is only \$855 million, representing a research investment of less than 1 percent of the expenditures for these diseases.

Again, I encourage my colleagues to reaffirm our dedication to the fight against cardiovascular diseases. A significant growth in Federal resources is needed to take advantage of promising research projects in this area.

I ask that this year's Presidential proclamation be printed in the RECORD.

The proclamation follows:

[Proclamation 6768 of February 10, 1995]

AMERICAN HEART MONTH, 1995

(By the President of the United States of America)

A PROCLAMATION

Throughout history, the heart has been a symbol of health and well-being. Yet nothing now overshadows Americans' health as much as heart disease—the leading cause of death among men and women. Diseases of the heart and blood vessels kill nearly a million Americans each year, most from the effects of atherosclerosis, the narrowing and stiffening of blood vessels from the buildup of plaque that usually begins early in life.

Today, Americans are enjoying the rewards of the progress humanity has made in understanding and treating cardiovascular disease. Advances in diagnosis make it possible to see the heart beat without the use of invasive procedures. Thousands of heart attack victims are being saved by the rapid administration of drugs to dissolve blood clots. Soon, gene therapy may be able to prevent the smooth muscle cell multiplication that contributes to the narrowing of blood vessels. Perhaps most important, we have greater understanding of how to prevent the development of heart disease. By controlling blood pressure and blood cholesterol, being physically active, and not smoking cigarettes, more Americans can have the chance to lead long, healthy lives.

The Federal Government has contributed to these successes by supporting research and education through the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Through its commitment to research, its programs to heighten public awareness, and its vital network of dedicated volunteers, the American Heart Association also has played a crucial role in bringing about these remarkable accomplishments.

Yet the heart has not revealed all of its mysteries. No one knows why heart disease begins. And, while it is known that heart disease develops differently in men and women, the reasons for those variations are still being studied. About 50 million Americans continue to suffer from hypertension, a major cause of stroke, and 1.25 million Americans have heart attacks every year.

Conquering these diseases requires unwavering national and personal commitment. On the national level, the Federal Government will continue to support research into the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of heart disease. On the personal level, Americans can take steps to prevent heart disease from striking their families, including teaching their children heart-healthy habits. Working together, we can make the tragedy of heart disease a nightmare of the past.

In recognition of the need for all Americans to become involved in the ongoing fight against cardiovascular disease, the Congress, by Joint Resolution approved December 30, 1963 (77 Stat. 843, 36 U.S.C. 169b), has requested that the President issue an annual proclamation designating February as "American Heart Month."

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim February 1995 as American Heart Month. I invite the Governors of the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, officials of other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and the American people to join me in reaffirming our commitment to combating cardiovascular disease and stroke.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United

States of America the two hundred and nineteenth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.●

LOUIS E. CURDES

● Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the outstanding life and service of Louis E. Curdes. Mr. Curdes, who recently passed away at his home in Fort Wayne, IN, served his country with honor, and was a recognized hero of World War II.

Mr. Curdes demonstrated his skill and valor during his first 2 weeks as a fighter pilot in World War II, when he shot down a total of five German planes to become a flying ace. Several months later, when his plane was damaged in fighting, he was forced down in Italy and spent months in war prisons, until his eventual escape and walk to freedom.

Late in the war, Louis Curdes saw action in the South Pacific. He shot down aircraft from Japan and Italy, as well as Germany. Two of the Italian aircraft he shot down are displayed at the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum.

In 1963, Mr. Curdes retired as a lieutenant colonel after 22 years of service in the U.S. Air Force. He earned numerous medals including the Distinguished Flying Cross, Purple Heart, and Air Medals. Upon his retirement, he began Curdes Builders Co., and devoted his life to his family and work in Fort Wayne, IN.

Mr. President, it is with great respect that I call to my colleagues' attention the contributions Louis Curdes made to his country. He is truly an example and inspiration for all who follow him. ●

HOMICIDES BY GUNSHOT IN NEW YORK CITY

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today, as I have done each week of the 104th Congress, to announce to the Senate that during the past week, 6 people were murdered by gunshot in New York City, bringing this year's total to 95.

Today I received a letter from Sarah Brady, chairman of Handgun Control Inc., which brought some very welcome news. The letter, which not coincidentally arrives on the 1-year anniversary of the implementation of the Brady law, announces the results of a new survey unequivocally proving that the Brady law is working. Conducted jointly by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Handgun Control, Inc., the survey of 115 law enforcement agencies in 27 States reveals that background checks in those jurisdictions prevented the sale of guns to over 19,000 persons prohibited by law from purchasing firearms. Mrs. Brady also informs me that, according to Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms estimates, the Brady law has prevented some 70,000 persons nationwide from illegally purchasing firearms.

Mr. President, this demonstrates that Congress can make a difference in

the fight to reduce gun violence. I hope it will convince the Senate to adopt future measures to address this terrible problem.

I ask that the letter from Mrs. Brady be printed in the RECORD.

The letter follows:

FEBRUARY 27, 1995.

Hon. DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR MOYNIHAN: Thanks to you, it's working. The results are in! Tuesday, February 28, 1995 marks the first anniversary of the implementation of the Brady Law and a new survey confirms that the new law is helping to keep guns out of the wrong hands.

Attached for your review are the results of a survey conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and Handgun Control, Inc. The survey found that background checks in 115 state and local jurisdictions, covering all or part of 27 states, stopped 19,000 felons and other prohibited persons from obtaining handguns.

While that is no national reporting requirement, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms estimates that background checks in the past year stopped 70,000 convicted felons and other prohibited persons from making an over-the-counter purchase of a handgun. Forty-thousand of those denials came from "new" states which did not previously meet the requirements of the Brady Law. As a result of these background checks, hundreds of arrests have been made of those wanted on outstanding warrants.

If you have any questions regarding this information, please do not hesitate to call HCI's Marie Carbone.

On behalf of Jim and myself, please accept our deepest appreciation for all that you did to make these results possible.

Sincerely,

SARAH BRADY,
Chair.●

RULES OF THE SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

● Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, today I am filing the committee rules of the Senate Special Committee on Aging. I ask that the rules be printed in the RECORD.

The rules follow:

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING—JURISDICTION AND AUTHORITY

(S. Res. 4 §104, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. (1977) ¹

(a)(1) There is established a Special Committee on Aging (hereafter in this section referred to as the "special committee") which shall consist of nineteen Members. The Members and chairman of the special committee shall be appointed in the same manner and at the same time as the Members and chairman of a standing committee of the Senate. After the date on which the majority and minority Members of the special committee are initially appointed on or after the effective date of title I of the Committee System Reorganization Amendments of 1977, each time a vacancy occurs in the Membership of the special committee, the number of Members of the special committee shall be reduced by one until the number of Members of the special committee consists of nine Senators.

(2) For purposes of paragraph 1 of rule XXV; paragraphs 1, 7(a)(1)-(2), 9, and 10(a) of

¹As amended by S. Res. 78, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. (1977), S. Res. 376, 95th Cong., 2d Sess. (1978), S. Res. 274, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. (1979), S. Res. 389, 96th Cong., 2d Sess. (1980).